1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Woven O-E Yarn Fabric	0 041	0 077	0 097	0 127	0 062	0 086	0 060
	6%	**12%**	**12%**	**16%**	**13%**	**13%**	**8%**
Woven Textured Yarn	0 033	0 072	0 089	0 300	0 055	0 075	0 247
Fabric	**6%**	**14%**	**15%**	**28%**	**10%**	**12%**	**27%**

(Source -Tables 66, 67 and 73 of Compendium of International Textiles Statistics 2004 Published by the O/o the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai)

(e) Since the technology level of the weaving segment of Indian Textile Industry is low compared to other countries, the cost of power as a percentage of total cost of fabric production is also higher in the country

Action on representation by Indian Cotton Mills Federation

392 SHRI K RAMA MOHANA RAO. Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1686 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2003 and state the action taken by the Ministry on the representation received from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) As per the Budget 2004-05 presented in the Parliament on 8.7.04, the duty structure of textiles has been completely revised The CENVAT Scheme for textiles has been made optional and there will be mandatory duty only on man-made fibres/yarns (*i e*, 24% on Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) including textured yarn and 16% on all other filament yarns and man-made fibres). Except for these duties other textile goods will be fully exempt if no credit of duties is taken under the CENVAT Credit Ruels For those opting to pay the duty and thereby avail of duty credit, the applicable rates of duty will be 4% for pure cotton textile items (*i.e*, yarn, fabrics, garments and made-ups) and 8% for other textile items including yarn, fabrics, garments, and made-ups Besides, Additional Duty on Textile and Textile Articles (AT & T) and Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax for goods of special importance have been abolished

Steps for smooth running of Textile Industry

†393. SHRI ISAM SINGH Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the number of textile industries closed in India, and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi

(b) how Government propose to ensure smooth running to textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) (a) As per the information obtaine from the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, 472 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) (378 spinning and 94 composite mills) were lying closed in the country as on 31.05.04.

(b) The Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units which, *inter-alia*, include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, etc The Reserve Bank of India has been issuing from time to time elaborate guidelines covering all areas of industrial rehabilitation *viz.* detection of industrial sickness at incipient stage, identification of sick/weak units, carrying out viability study of the units then extending relief and concessions to only viable units, co-ordination among banks and financial institutions and banks themselves, norms for promotor's contribution, extended period for repayment/rescheduling of loans, conversions and waiver of penal rate/compound interest, etc.

Taking note of challenges posed by changing global economic environment, the Government announced the National Textile Policy in November 2000 and has taken various initiatives to strengthen and to ensure smooth running of the Indian textile industry. Some of the important initiatives taken include:

(i) Rationalisation of fiscal duty structure so as to attract investment and modernisation.

(ii) Launching of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector;

(iii) For accelerating modernization of the powerlooms segment of the textile industry, 20% Capital assistance is available on investment in TUFS compatible specified machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakh on amount of assistance;

(iv) Annoncement of a package for restructuring of debt portfolios

of potentially viable textile units having debt exposure of Rs 2 crore and above,

(v) Dereservation of the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector The SSI investment limit for knitted/hosiery segment increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs 5 crore.

(vi) With a view to making textile production competitive, the custom duty on various capital goods brought down from 25% to 5%;

(vii) A centrally sponsored scheme titled "Apparel Park for Export Scheme" launched for imparting focused thrust for setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports;

(viii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, a scheme "Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme" (TCIDS) has also been launched,

(ix) Cotton Technology Mission launched to improve the productivity and quality of cotton,

(x) Imposition of a combination of *ad-valorem* and specific duty on "whichever is higher basis" on import a number of textile items to safeguard the interest of domestic industry,

(xi) The facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50% extended to weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS Cost of machinery has also been reduced through reduction in customs duty and abolition of excise duty on certain specified machinery items;

(xii) For boosting exports of textile and clothing Government provides financial assistance to Textile Export Promotion Councils under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme;

(xiii) Close monitoring of imports on regular basis so as to ensure that imports do not cause any serious detriment or injury to the domestic industry. In case any unfair trade practices come to the notice, action, if necessary, under WTO provisions are taken;

(xiv) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDC) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower

(e) if so, the details of incentives given to State Governments to hold such State-level Youth Festivals?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Every year National Youth Festival is organized from 12-16 January to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda in collaboration with one of the States willing to host such festival. The Central Government and host State Government share the expenditure in the ratio 50:50 subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 crore in so far as the Central Government's assistance is concerned. The youth from all over the country take part in the festival. National Youth Festival is organized to propagate the concept of national integration, spirit of communal harmony, brotherhood, courage & adventure. Competitive and non-competitive events as well as cultural programmes are also organized to enable youth to display their talent.

(c) All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are expected to send contingents of 75 young persons in the age group of 13-35 years in the National Youth Festival.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for holding State-level Youth Festivals. Last year funds were released to following State Governments for organizing State-level Youth Festival.

Sl. No	State	Amount released (Rs.)
1	Tripura	1,12,500.00
2.	Bihar	1,50,000.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75,000.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,50,000.00
5.	Uttraanchal	1,50,000.00
6.	Haryana	1,50,000.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000.00
8.	Nagaland	1,12,500.00
9.	Assam	1,12,500.00
10.	UT of Daman & Diu	75,000.00
11.	Manipur	1,12,500.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	2,25,000.00
	TOTAL	15,75,000.00